

# The China Mail

Established February, 1845.

VOL. XLIV. NO. 207.

號七月正年八十八百八千一英

PRICE, \$2 PER MONTH.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON.—F. ALCON, 11 & 12, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, E.C. GEORGE STREET & CO., 39, Cordwaller, GORDON & GOTCH, Ludgate Circus, E.C. BATES HENRY & CO., 37, Walbrook, E.C. SAMUEL DEACON & CO., 150 & 154, Leadenhall Street, W.M. WILLS, 151, Cannon Street, E.C. PARIS AND EUROPE.—ADEMET PRINCE & CO., 36, Rue Lafayette, Paris.

NEW YORK.—ANDREW WIND, 21, Park Row.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally.—BEAN & BLACK, San Francisco.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.—GORDON & GOTCH, Melbourne and Sydney.

CEYLON.—W.M. SMITH & CO., THE APOTHECARIES CO., Colombo.

SINGAPORE STRAITS, &c.—SAYLE & CO., Square, Singapore. C. HEINZEN & CO., Manila.

CHINA.—MUNAO, F.A. DE CRUZ, SINGAPORE, QUELLO & CO., AMOY, MOULMEI, HEDGES & CO., SHANGHAI, LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., and KELLY & WALSH, YOKOHAMA, LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., and KELLY & CO., MANILA.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up CAPITAL.....\$7,500,000  
RESERVE FUND.....\$3,900,000  
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PRO-PIRATORS.....\$7,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman—C.D. BOTTOMLEY, Esq.  
Deputy Chairmen—Hon. J. BELL IRVING,  
W.H. F. DARBY, Esq.; Hon. A.P. McEWEN,  
H.L. DAILEY, Esq.; S.C. MICHAELSEN,  
Esq.; W.H. FORBES, Esq.; J.S. MOSES, Esq.;  
H. HOPPIUS, Esq.; Hon. F.D. SASSOON.

CHIEF MANAGER

Hongkong,...THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.

MANAGER

Shanghai,...EWEN CAMERON, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

No Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits—

For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.

" 6 " 4 per cent. "

" 12 " 5 per cent. "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON,  
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, September 20, 1887. 363

NOTICE.

RULES OF THE HONGKONG SAVINGS' BANK.

1.—The business of the above Bank will be conducted by the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, on their premises in Hongkong. Business hours on week-days, 10 to 3; Saturdays, 10 to 1.

2.—Sums less than \$1, or more than \$250 at one time will not be received. No depositor may deposit more than \$2,500 in any one year.

3.—Depositors in the Savings' Bank having \$100 or more at their credit may at their option transfer the same to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation on fixed deposit for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum interest.

4.—Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum will be allowed to depositors on their daily balances.

5.—Each Depositor will be supplied gratis with a Pass-Book which must be presented with each payment or withdrawal. Depositors must not make any entries themselves in their Pass-Books but should send them to be written up at least twice a year, about the beginning of January and beginning of July.

6.—Correspondence as to the business of the Bank is marked *On Hongkong Savings' Bank Business* forwarded free by the various British Post Offices in Hongkong and China.

7.—Withdrawals may be made on demand, but the personal attendance of the depositor or his duly appointed agent and the production of his Pass-Book are necessary.

For the

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION;

T. JACKSON,  
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, September 1, 1887. 754

## Notices of Firms.

### NOTICE

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY in our Firm of Mr. MAX GROTE ceases by Mutual Agreement on this date.

MELCHERS & CO.

Hongkong, December 31, 1887.

NOTICE

WE Have This Day Admitted Mr. MARCUS DAVID EZEKIEL and PARTNER in our Firm in Hongkong and China.

E. D. SASSOON & CO.

Hongkong, January 1, 1888.

NOTICE

MR. M. GROTE has This Day been Admitted a PARTNER in our Firm CHATER & VERNON.

Hongkong, January 1, 1888.

NOTICE

WE Have authorised Mr. GUSTAV DEGENER BÖNING to Sign on our Firm by Procuration from this date, to Hongkong and China.

CARLOWITZ & CO.

Hongkong, January 1, 1888.

NOTICE

WE Have authorised Mr. GUSTAV DEGENER BÖNING to Sign on our Firm by Procuration from this date, to Hongkong and China.

CARLOWITZ & CO.

Hongkong, January 1, 1888.

## Intimations.

WANTED in the Harbour Department an ASSISTANT LIGHTHOUSE KEEPER. Salary, \$10 a month. Application, with Testimonials, to be made to the HARBOUR MASTER.

H. G. THOMSETT, Esq.,  
Harbour Master, etc.

Hongkong, January 4, 1888. 22

THE BRITISH BARQUE NARDOO.

THE Undersigned being about to PURCHASE the British Barque NARDOO, the Transfer whereof will be effected within one month from this date hereby request all Persons having CLAIMS against the said Vessel to send Particulars of such Claims to the Undersigned on or before the 31st January, 1888.

PEN KEE,  
Hongkong.

Hongkong, January 4, 1888. 18

### NOTICE.

AS the Undersigned is leaving for India, Notice is hereby given that all Creditors and other Persons having any CLAIMS or DEMAND upon him or against him are required to send in same for SETTLEMENT on or before 21st Instant.

All Persons INDEBTED to the Undersigned are hereby requested to make immediate PAYMENT.

SHEKHALLY FAZULLAH.

Hongkong, January 3, 1888. 14

### DENTISTRY.

FIRST CLASS WORKMANSHIP.  
MODERATE FEES.

MR. WONG TAI-FONG,  
Surgeon Dentist,

(FORMERLY ARTIFICIAL APPRENTICE and LATENT ASSISTANT to Dr. ROGERS.)

AT the urgent request of his European

and American patients and friends, has TAKEN THE OFFICE formerly occupied by Dr. ROGERS,

No. 2, DUDDELL STREET.

### CONSULTATION FREE.

Discount to missionaries and families.

Safe Address

2, DUDDELL STREET,  
(Next to the New Oriental Bank.)

Hongkong, January 12, 1888. 68

THE HONGKONG AND KOWLOON WHARF AND GODOWN COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that all VESSELS discharging BOMBAY COTTON and COTTON YARN at the KOWLOON WHARFS will have FREE STORAGE for 14 days from arrival, after which a Rent of 3 CENT per bale per month will be charged.

ISAAC HUGHES,  
Secretary.

Hongkong, November 7, 1887. 2148

### P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

### NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.

PASSENGERS can at the present time of the year engage Berths through to Europe, via Bombay, without change of steamer or increase of fare.

E. L. WOODIN,  
Superintendent.

3rd December, 1887. 2353

### PEAK HOTEL,

RESTAURANT, AND CAFE, situated at THE TRAMWAY TERMINUS, VICTORIA GAP.

COMMANDING FINE VIEWS of the Harbour and City, with a Southern Exposure, Warm in Winter, and a Constant Breeze in Summer.

M. R. WILLIAM THOMAS

begs to intimate that he has NOW OPENED the above HOTEL, and is prepared to serve on the Shortest Notice BREAKFASTS, LUNCHEONS and DINNERS, at FIXED CHARGES, and à la carte, also all kinds of REFRESHMENTS, WINES, CAKES, CONFECTIONERY, ICES, &c., served, and FOR SALE to RESIDENTS. The CUISINE will embrace all the Luxuries of the season from the North, Japan and San Francisco.

WINES, LIQUORS, BEER AND MINERAL WATERS of the Best Quality.

RETIRING ROOMS FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN.

SEVERAL COMFORTABLE BEDROOMS.

TELEPHONE No. 20.

Hongkong, January 1, 1888.

NOTICE

R. A. F. F. L. S. H. O. T. E. L., 2, Beach Road, Singapore.

Hongkong, December 31, 1887.

NOTICE

WE Have This Day Admitted Mr. MARCUS DAVID EZEKIEL and PARTNER in our Firm in Hongkong and China.

E. D. SASSOON & CO.

Hongkong, January 1, 1888.

NOTICE

MR. M. GROTE has This Day been Admitted a PARTNER in our Firm CHATER & VERNON.

Hongkong, January 1, 1888.

NOTICE

WE Have authorised Mr. GUSTAV DEGENER BÖNING to Sign on our Firm by Procuration from this date, to Hongkong and China.

CARLOWITZ & CO.

Hongkong, January 1, 1888.

NOTICE

WE Have authorised Mr. GUSTAV DEGENER BÖNING to Sign on our Firm by Procuration from this date, to Hongkong and China.

CARLOWITZ & CO.

Hongkong, January 1, 1888.

### NOTICE.

THE Undersigned are Sole Agents for

HONGKONG and MANILA for the Sale of

THE MONTSERRAT LIME JUICE,

CORDIALS.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

Hongkong, May 3, 1887. 864

### NOTICE.

THE Undersigned are Sole Agents for

HONGKONG and MANILA for the Sale of

THE MONTSERRAT LIME JUICE,

CORDIALS.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

Hongkong, May 3, 1887. 864

### NOTICE.

THE Undersigned are Sole Agents for

HONGKONG and MANILA for the Sale of

THE MONTSERRAT LIME JUICE,

CORDIALS.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

Hongkong, May 3, 1887. 864

## Intimations.

## To-day's Advertisements.

## GLEN LINE OF STEAM PACKETS

**Tropical Agriculturist**  
A MONTHLY RECORD OF INFORMATION FOR PLANTERS  
Of Tea, Cocoa, Cinchona, Coffee, Indigo, Rubber, Sugar, Palm, Cotton, Cardamom, Kola, Coca, Cinnamon, Nutmeg, Flours, plants and other products suited for Cultivation in the Tropics.  
[Published at Observer Office, Colombo, Ceylon, on or about the 1st of each Month. Commenced in June 1881.]

The 'TROPICAL AGRICULTURIST' has now assumed position in its large circulation in Ceylon, Southern and even Central and Northern India, the Straits Settlements, Sumatra, Java, Borneo, Northern Australia, Queensland, Central America, Natal, Mauritius and the West Indies. From all sub-tropical plantations we have had cordial approval of the publication and an encouraging measure of support. The English, Indian and Colonial Press have spoken in commendatory terms of the T.A., as also Directors of Public Gardens from Sir Joseph Hooker, F.R.S., downwards, and so have all planters.

No planter should be without it.

Rates of Subscription, including postage, in advance,  
£1 sterling. Rupees 12 Dollars 5.  
Single copies 2s or 1s; back copies 2s or 1s 6d.  
Any one of the Vols. Volumes 1-3; 1883-4; 1884-5, bound in cloth, lettered, with Comprehensive Index, for £1 10s (or R18s), carriage prepaid.

**THE TROPICAL AGRICULTURIST.**  
As a medium for English, American and Australian ADVERTISEMENTS of goods suitable for the tropics, India as well as Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, Java, and West Indies (Central America being included in that term), or connected with agriculture the Tropical Agriculturist stands unrivaled, the work being constantly in the hands of Native as well as European and American agriculturists. Being a Monthly Periodical, the Tropical Agriculturist lies on the table and is very often referred to during each month, a fact which advertisers will know how to appreciate.

Mr. W. T. Thistleton Dyer, F.L.S., Assistant Director of Kew Gardens, writing of the T.A., refers to it as "an astonish repository of everything relating to the economy of the East."

For the sale of plants, seeds, machinery, implements, &c., used in tropical tea, sugar, fibres, &c.) agriculture, no better advertising medium exists.

Rates for Advertisements.

[19 words to line.]

12 Lines and under per Line 1s 9d (3 annas). Above twelve Lines 1s 9d (7 annas). Quarter Page (one) 17s R10 1/2 pence of Half Whole " " 2s R24 1/2 additional insertion.

For long contracts, special reductions. Communications respecting advertisements and subscriptions for Tropical Agriculturist may be addressed to

A. M. & J. FRANCIS, Columbus, J. HADDON & Co., 3 Bouverie Street, Fleet St., London.

G. STREET & Co., 39 Cornhill, London.

or Agents in all parts of the World.

NOW ON SALE.

## INDEX

TO THE  
**CHINA REVIEW**  
from

VOLUMES I TO XII.  
1.—LIST OF CONTRIBUTORS.  
2.—ARTICLES.  
3.—REVIEWS OF BOOKS.  
4.—LIST OF AUTHORS REVIEWED.

PRICE, 50 CENTS.  
To be had at the China Mail Office, Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co., Hongkong; and Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, Shanghai.

NOW READY.

PRICE, \$1.00.

**COMPARATIVE CHINESE FAMILY LAW**  
By E. H. PARKER.  
Can be obtained from KELLY & WALSH at Shanghai and Hongkong, at LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., Hongkong, and at the China Mail Office.

## To-day's Advertisements.

**THE CHINA & MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.**

**FOR MANILA VIA AMOY.**  
The Co.'s Steamship Zafiro, Captain TANTR, will be despatched for the above Ports on TUESDAY, the 10th Instant, at 4 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to RUSSELL & Co., General Managers, Hongkong, January 7, 1888. 41

**SHIRE LINE OF STEAMERS.**

**FOR NAGASAKI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.**

The Steamship Carmarthenshire, Devver, Commander, will be despatched for the above Ports on the 16th Instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to ADAMSON, BELL & Co., Agents, Hongkong, January 7, 1888. 42

**AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.**

**STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.**

(Taking cargo at through rates to CALUTTA, MADRAS, PERSIAN GULF, BLACK SEA, LEVANT and ADRIATIC PORTS.)

The Co.'s Steamship Helena, Capt. P. Massa, will be despatched as above on about the 31st instant.

For further Particulars, regarding Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, Fraya Central.

O. BACHRACH, Agent.

Hongkong, January 7, 1888. 44

\* Equalisation of Dividend Fund.

and Minasky, and 34 Chinese; for Straits, 567 Chinese.  
Per Actis from Palau, &c., 6 Chinese.  
Per Fu Quo, for Haikow, Mr. Shiohao, and 80 Chinese.

**DEPARTURE.**  
Per *Phra Chula Chom Kao*, for Hoichow, 3 Chinese.  
Per China, for Saigon, 30 Chinese.  
Per Velocity, for Honolulu, 8 Chinese.  
Per Chi-kuang, for Singapore, 653 Chinese.  
Per Yanping, for Shanghai, 9 Chinese.  
Per Chingtao, for Swatow, 12 Chinese.  
Per Glencoe, for Shanghai, 3 European and Stewardess.

**To DEPART.**  
Per Lydia, for Singapore, 2 European.  
Per Opalick, for Singapore, 667 Chinese.  
Per Fokien, for Swatow, 200 Chinese.  
Per Ashington, for Saigon, 12 Chinese.  
Per Active, for Hoichow, 80 Chinese.  
Per Victoria, for Toulon, 45 Chinese.  
Per Anton, for Hoichow, 25 Chinese.

The usual hours will be observed in closing the Mails, &c.

## SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British steamer *Opalick* reports: Left Amoy at 5 p.m., on the 5th, and had light Northerly to N.E. winds and very fine weather. Arriving at Hongkong at 7 p.m., on the 6th instant.

The Danish steamer *Actis* reports: Had N.E. wind with fine clear weather.

## POST OFFICE NOTICES.

MAILS will close:

## FOR HAIPHONG.

Per Cleopatra, at 5 p.m., on Monday, the 9th inst.

## FOR AMOY AND MANILA.

Per Zafiro, at 3:30 p.m., on Tuesday, the 10th inst.

## MAILS BY THE FRENCH PACKET.

The French Contract Packet *Aza* will

be despatched on TUESDAY, the 10th January, with Mails for the United Kingdom, Europe, and places beyond, via Marseilles, to Saigon, Strait Settlements, Batavia, Burmah, Ceylon, India (via Madras), the Australasian Colonies, Aden, Natal and the Cape, Egypt, Malta, and Gibraltar.

The usual hours will be observed in closing the Mails, &c.

## Money Orders.

1.—Money Orders are issued at Hongkong and Shanghai on the following countries and places:

Amoy. \* Malacca.  
\* Manila. \* Mauritius.  
\* Belgium. \* Nata.  
Bermuda. \* Newfoundland.  
Canada. \* New Zealand.  
Canton. \* North Borneo.  
\* Constantinople. Ningpo.  
Cyprus. \* Norway.  
Denmark. \* Portugal.  
Egypt. \* Queensland.  
Falkland Is. \* Samoa.  
Foodrow. \* Seychelles.  
Gambia. \* Shanghai.  
Gibraltar. \* Sierra Leone.  
Gold Coast. South Australia.  
Hankow. Straits Settlements.  
Hawaii. Swatow.  
Honkong. Sweden.  
Kwong Loong. Tasmania.  
Lolland. United Kingdom.  
Honduras, (Br.). \* Victoria.  
Iceland. \* Western Australia.  
India. \* West Indies (British).  
Japan. \* Lagos.  
Penang. \* Danish and Dutch.

2.—Orders on the Countries marked \* are forwarded through the London Post Office, and are paid less a small discount of about 2d. in the £1, for which the remitter should allow. All such orders must be expressed in British currency.

3.—The commission charged is as follows (according to the currency the Order is drawn in):

Up to £2, or \$10, or R 20, 9.20 cents.

£2, 5s, or \$25, or R 50, 0.40 "

£2, 7s, or \$35, or R 76, 0.60 "

£10, or \$50, or R 100, 0.80 "

R100, \$100, £100, 1.00 "

4.—No Order must exceed £10 or \$50 (unless drawn on India, when £150 is the limit), nor will more than two such Orders be issued to the same person, in favour of the same payee, by the same mail.

5.—Money Orders on the United Kingdom for even sums not exceeding £5 are granted by means of Postal Notes, as far as these are separable notice or the Hongkong Postal Guide.

6.—Sums not exceeding \$50 may be remitted between the Ports of China by means of Postage Stamps, subject to a charge of one cent. for cashing them; or Money Orders can be granted at Hongkong or Shanghai on Posts where there are Agencies of the Hongkong Post Office.

+ By means of Postal Notes.

THE FRENCH MAIL.

The following hours are observed in closing Mails, &c., by the French Contract Packet:

Day before departure.

5 p.m.—Money Order Office closed.

Post Office closes, except the Night Box, which is always open out of Office hours.

Day of departure.

7 a.m.—Post Office opens.

10 a.m.—Registry of Letters ceases.

10.30 a.m.—Posting of all printed matter and postcard ceases.

11 a.m.—Mails closed, except for Late Letters.

11.10 a.m.—Letters may be posted with Late Fee of 10 cents until 1 p.m.

11.30 a.m.—When the Post Office closes entirely.

11.40 a.m.—Late Letters may be posted on board the packet with Late Fee of 10 cents until time of departure.

Hours of CLOSING

THE FRENCH MAIL.

The following hours are observed in closing Mails, &c., by the French Contract Packet:

Day before departure.

5 p.m.—Money Order Office closed.

Post Office closes, except the Night Box, which is always open out of Office hours.

Day of departure.

7 a.m.—Post Office opens.

10 a.m.—Registry of Letters ceases.

10.30 a.m.—Posting of all printed matter and postcard ceases.

11 a.m.—Mails closed, except for Late Letters.

11.10 a.m.—Letters may be posted with Late Fee of 10 cents until 1 p.m.

11.30 a.m.—When the Post Office closes entirely.

11.40 a.m.—Late Letters may be posted on board the packet with Late Fee of 10 cents until time of departure.

Hours of CLOSING

THE FRENCH MAIL.

The following hours are observed in closing Mails, &c., by the French Contract Packet:

Day before departure.

5 p.m.—Money Order Office closed.

Post Office closes, except the Night Box, which is always open out of Office hours.

Day of departure.

7 a.m.—Post Office opens.

10 a.m.—Registry of Letters ceases.

10.30 a.m.—Posting of all printed matter and postcard ceases.

11 a.m.—Mails closed, except for Late Letters.

11.10 a.m.—Letters may be posted with Late Fee of 10 cents until 1 p.m.

11.30 a.m.—When the Post Office closes entirely.

11.40 a.m.—Late Letters may be posted on board the packet with Late Fee of 10 cents until time of departure.

Hours of CLOSING

THE FRENCH MAIL.

The following hours are observed in closing Mails, &c., by the French Contract Packet:

Day before departure.

5 p.m.—Money Order Office closed.

Post Office closes, except the Night Box, which is always open out of Office hours.

Day of departure.

7 a.m.—Post Office opens.

10 a.m.—Registry of Letters ceases.

10.30 a.m.—Posting of all printed matter and postcard ceases.

11 a.m.—Mails closed, except for Late Letters.

11.10 a.m.—Letters may be posted with Late Fee of 10 cents until 1 p.m.

11.30 a.m.—When the Post Office closes entirely.

11.40 a.m.—Late Letters may be posted on board the packet with Late Fee of 10 cents until time of departure.

Hours of CLOSING

THE FRENCH MAIL.

The following hours are observed in closing Mails, &c., by the French Contract Packet:

Day before departure.

5 p.m.—Money Order Office closed.

Post Office closes, except the Night Box, which is always open out of Office hours.

shield and red cross, while here and there pots of foliage plants helped to increase the attractiveness of the place.

The rooms adjoining the two halls, and those on the lower floor, as well as the Theatre, were all utilised in one way or another. The Theatre was converted into a supper room. The floor of the lower part of the house was cleared of the usual seats and afforded accommodation for rows of prettily adorned tables. Upstairs, two rows of tables ran round the whole extent of the dress circle. Sufficient accommodation was thus meant to be provided for allowing the whole assembly to sit down to supper at the same time. The decorations in the supper-room were quite in keeping with the good taste displayed in the adorning of the other rooms, and considerably enhanced the very pleasant look which the theatre usually wears. The retiring rooms, refreshment buffets, card-room &c., were all got up in equally good style, and nothing seemed to have been forgotten by the watchful and energetic Committee, whose arrangements were warranted to go like clockwork and went accordingly.

Dancing was commenced about half-past nine, by which time nearly all the guests had arrived. His Excellency Sir William De Vaux led off the opening quadrille with Mrs Ackroyd, having as vis à vis the Hon. E. J. Ackroyd and Miss Cameron. In the same set were General Cameron with Mrs Deane, and Sir R. Vesey Hamilton with Mrs Stover. The following was the programme of the dances:—

1.— <i>Sous les Ormeaux</i>	St. George's Hall
2.— <i>Valse</i>	Exhibition
3.— <i>Gavotte</i>	Openair
4.— <i>Landes</i>	St. George's Hall
5.— <i>La Fille de la Chambre</i>	Mr. D. Bottomley
6.— <i>Valzer</i>	Drink Party, Drak
7.— <i>Valzer</i>	Closets
8.— <i>Landes</i>	Princes of Wales
9.— <i>Valzer</i>	Myopis
10.— <i>Valzer</i>	Black and Tan
11.— <i>Sie Roche de Corbeau</i>	Merry Fortune
12.— <i>Valzer</i>	Play Alone
13.— <i>Valzer</i>	P. & O.
14.— <i>Valzer</i>	India
15.— <i>Valzer</i>	Did we good today
16.— <i>Galop</i>	Princess of Wales
17.— <i>Valzer</i>	Street Parade
18.— <i>Valzer</i>	The Belle
21.— <i>Sie Loup de Corbeau</i>	

During the first half of the dance programme the floor of St. George's Hall was somewhat uncomfortably crowded, the crush being all the greater in consequence of a considerable portion of the area being taken up by male spectators. At the same time the space in the adjoining hall was not nearly so much taken advantage of. Later in the evening, however, both floors were pretty equally patronised.

Supper was served about midnight, and ample as the accommodation provided was, the guests were so numerous that it was hardly possible for the whole company to get seated at once. After an excellent repast, the guests, before returning to the ballroom were asked by the Hon. E. J. Ackroyd to drink 'The Health of Her Majesty the Queen,' and the toast was pledged with ringing cheers.

Dancing was then resumed and continued till about three o'clock.

The following was the General Committee for carrying out arrangements:—Hon. E. J. Ackroyd, Dr P. B. C. Ayres, Major Blandy, R.A.; Mr G. D. Bottomley, Mr J. S. Browne, Lt.-Col. Cook, Hon. W. M. Deane, M. V. H. Deacon, Major Davies, Major Ellis, Mr G. Ford, Mr J. Grant, Mr G. T. Hopkins, Mr J. D. Humphreys, Mr H. J. Holmes, Mr A. B. Johnson, Mr Douglas Jones, Dr. Surgeon-General Lever, Mr B. Layton, Mr R. K. Leigh, Mr F. A. Morgan, Mr J. A. Meeley, Hon. J. M. Price, Commander Rumsey, R.N., Mr E. W. Rutter, Col. Stores, Commander Symonds, R.N.; Lieut-Colonel Stevens, Hon. H. G. Thosmont, Major Tripp, Mr H. M. Thomsett, Mr J. V. Y. Vernon, Mr E. L. Woodin, and Mr Alf. Woolley.

From this General Committee the following Sub-committees were formed:—

Decoration Committee:—Messrs R. K. Leigh, Lieut-Colonel Stevens, Commander Symonds R.N.; and Commander Rumsey, R.N.

Invitation Committee:—Messrs J. Grant, C. D. Bottomley, and Major Davies.

Supper and Refreshment Committee:—Mr E. L. Woodin, Major Tripp, Messrs J. V. Y. Vernon, and B. Layton.

Ladies' Room:—Dr P. B. C. Ayres, Card and Clock Room:—Hon. W. M. Deane.

Treasurer:—Mr H. M. Thomsett, Secretary:—Mr Alf. Woolley.

The Report is well within the truth in stating the 'Dairy Farm received very unfair treatment from those who were in the first instance intrusted with the purchase of cattle.'

The first importation certainly were a sorry lot of venerable old ladies who had spent the flower of their youth in ministering to the wants of the early settlers in California, and had become so worn out in the service of their Country that on arrival they were at once diagnosed as being not only direct but also very degenerate descendants of Pharaoh's lean kine.

That the arrangements of the Ball, taking them all round, were most commendable, and that, spite of the large numbers of hosts and guests who filled the halls and theatres, everything went smoothly and elegantly.

That the decorations were effective without being too elaborate, and distinctively English without being too much so.

That the Mistletoe hung in the central Hall, and the Dovecots in the verandah, were happy reminders of the customs of 'good old times' when kissing and love-making were most important fea-

tures in the English feasts of Christmas and of Yule.

That the Alcoves or Dovecots, which were most inviting, were centres of attraction to many, and they only required a fortune-telling Sibyl, in another recess, to make them all that could be desired.

That the St. George's Ball, although a grand success, might be improved upon; but that the sons of St. Andrew might also obtain from its management a few useful suggestions applicable to the arrangements for future Scottish gatherings.

That the Petition of the Chinese Residents against the objectionable clauses in the Public Health Bill makes out a strong case against the action of the Government, and is sure to bear fruit.

That the Petition, may prepare the way to the taking of another step towards a better representation of the public in the Legislative Council.

That a few of the expressions in the Petition are most striking and forcible, and will probably provoke a smile from St. Henry Holland—that is, if he ever sees the document himself.

That they say the arbitrary clauses objected to 'frighten the people more than a fierce tiger,' and that the trouble and worry unnecessarily caused by other clauses suggest the inquiry 'Is life worth living?' in the Chinese style—namely, that 'they prefer death to life.'

That after making allowance for the Celestial style of composition, the Petition is a sensible document.

That while we must educate the Chinese to a better understanding of Sanitary needs, it is not at all necessary to summarily overturn their ancient customs or entirely disregard their prejudices which, like our own, are the growth of circumstances.

That, as I have formerly said, the Chinese are beginning to realise the good that is being done by the Alice Memorial Hospital and the College of Medicine for China.

That Mr On Gong Tek and Mr Tan Teek Swee's generosity towards the Alice Memorial Hospital is highly to be commended, as it is well known that the Chinese in the Straits have heavy calls upon their charity when at home, and it is all the more pleasing to notice, though it 'begins at home,' it does not end there.

That it is to be hoped the good example followed by the Chinese gentlemen from Penang will be followed by the rich native gentry here and elsewhere.

That the local Government might do worse than give a yearly subsidy to this Institution.

That our enlightened Medical men ought to set their faces against all useless technicalities, which are remnants of a by-gone school of Medicine, intended simply to mystify the multitude.

That as we do not consider it necessary to confine a knowledge of the soul to ministers of religion, so we do not see why a knowledge of the body should be confined to doctors only.

That most of us would know what was meant if a Doctor told us we were suffering from Mumps or Nettle-rash, but not so many would understand if he said 'Pariotitis or Urticaria,' while Pyrexia and Dyspirosis would merely be genuine Greek to all but Medical students.

That technical terms are often good and necessary things in their way, but that one of the necessities of our time is to pull down the temples of Esculapius, and turn their Priests into the streets to become teachers of all men rather than guardians of the secrets of the sanctuary.

That Doctors need not fear, for they will always be needed, and the way will be made smooth for the attainment of greater knowledge.

That the Medical Commission can hardly fail to do some good, whether half of the members are biased from service, sued for wages, was again before Mr Justice Leach to doctors only.

That most of us would know what was meant if a Doctor told us we were suffering from Mumps or Nettle-rash, but not so many would understand if he said 'Pariotitis or Urticaria,' while Pyrexia and Dyspirosis would merely be genuine Greek to all but Medical students.

That technical terms are often good and necessary things in their way, but that one of the necessities of our time is to pull down the temples of Esculapius, and turn their Priests into the streets to become teachers of all men rather than guardians of the secrets of the sanctuary.

That Doctors need not fear, for they will always be needed, and the way will be made smooth for the attainment of greater knowledge.

That the Report is well within the truth in stating the 'Dairy Farm received very unfair treatment from those who were in the first instance intrusted with the purchase of cattle.'

That the first importation certainly were a sorry lot of venerable old ladies who had spent the flower of their youth in ministering to the wants of the early settlers in California, and had become so worn out in the service of their Country that on arrival they were at once diagnosed as being not only direct but also very degenerate descendants of Pharaoh's lean kine.

That luckily the Directors discovered in time that quite anudder sort of cow was required.

That unfortunately the supply was not drawn from Australia, where milk-cows can be bought with a 'guarantee,' and also a pedigree, if insisted on, as long as that of the 'Laird of Cockpen.'

That 'Road-making to the Seaside' would seem to be a rather unrealizable sort of 'asset,' but it is no doubt some new sort of 'Milky way'—though not, I hope, leading to the 'Water Supply on the Farm,' in spite of these items being placed in juxtaposition in the account.

Mr Garft, in reply to his Lordship, said he did not ask for cows.

That there is no reason to doubt the ultimate success of the undertaking, the demand being almost unlimited; and now that the Directorship has gained enough experience to distinguish between a dry cow and a *nourrice*, a prosperous career is almost assured.

That I should like to know, even with all their knowledge, acquired and natural, how many of the Directors could state off-hand which end of a cow, in rising, gets up first.

That with regard to the assessment of property, Mr Shelton Hooper said, 'the usual method was to take the month's rent at the time the forms were received and multiply it by 12, giving the product as the actual annual rental.'

That I should like to know how this rule would apply if the tenement happened to be empty at that particular month.

That the 'product' of 12 times 0 would not be much of an actual annual rental.'

That the Valuator, all the same, seems to have got the weather gauge of the revenue-cutters,' and has succeeded in putting his finger upon several aggravated cases.'

That they say the arbitrary clauses objected to 'frighten the people more than a fierce tiger,' and that the trouble and worry unnecessarily caused by other clauses suggest the inquiry 'Is life worth living?' in the Chinese style—namely, that 'they prefer death to life.'

That while we must educate the Chinese to a better understanding of Sanitary needs, it is not at all necessary to summarily overturn their ancient customs or entirely disregard their prejudices which, like our own, are the growth of circumstances.

That, as I have formerly said, the Chinese are beginning to realise the good that is being done by the Alice Memorial Hospital and the College of Medicine for China.

That under ordinary circumstances shipmasters invariably endeavour to fall in with the Chinese ideas on this subject and bring the bodies of those dying at sea into port, but the master should be looked into by the Health Officer so as to prevent infection from reaching us in this manner.

That it is rather too much to expect Captains of steamers to carry the bodies of native passengers into port who have died at sea of small-pox or other infectious diseases.

That under ordinary circumstances shipmasters invariably endeavour to fall in with the Chinese ideas on this subject and bring the bodies of those dying at sea into port, but the master should be looked into by the Health Officer so as to prevent infection from reaching us in this manner.

That our enlightened Medical men ought to set their faces against all useless technicalities, which are remnants of a by-gone school of Medicine, intended simply to mystify the multitude.

That as we do not consider it necessary to confine a knowledge of the soul to ministers of religion, so we do not see why a knowledge of the body should be confined to doctors only.

That most of us would know what was meant if a Doctor told us we were suffering from Mumps or Nettle-rash, but not so many would understand if he said 'Pariotitis or Urticaria,' while Pyrexia and Dyspirosis would merely be genuine Greek to all but Medical students.

That technical terms are often good and necessary things in their way, but that one of the necessities of our time is to pull down the temples of Esculapius, and turn their Priests into the streets to become teachers of all men rather than guardians of the secrets of the sanctuary.

That Doctors need not fear, for they will always be needed, and the way will be made smooth for the attainment of greater knowledge.

That the Report is well within the truth in stating the 'Dairy Farm received very unfair treatment from those who were in the first instance intrusted with the purchase of cattle.'

That the first importation certainly were a sorry lot of venerable old ladies who had spent the flower of their youth in ministering to the wants of the early settlers in California, and had become so worn out in the service of their Country that on arrival they were at once diagnosed as being not only direct but also very degenerate descendants of Pharaoh's lean kine.

That luckily the Directors discovered in time that quite anudder sort of cow was required.

That unfortunately the supply was not drawn from Australia, where milk-cows can be bought with a 'guarantee,' and also a pedigree, if insisted on, as long as that of the 'Laird of Cockpen.'

That 'Road-making to the Seaside' would seem to be a rather unrealizable sort of 'asset,' but it is no doubt some new sort of 'Milky way'—though not, I hope, leading to the 'Water Supply on the Farm,' in spite of these items being placed in juxtaposition in the account.

Mr Garft, in reply to his Lordship, said he did not ask for cows.

That the Report is well within the truth in stating the 'Dairy Farm received very unfair treatment from those who were in the first instance intrusted with the purchase of cattle.'

That the first importation certainly were a sorry lot of venerable old ladies who had spent the flower of their youth in ministering to the wants of the early settlers in California, and had become so worn out in the service of their Country that on arrival they were at once diagnosed as being not only direct but also very degenerate descendants of Pharaoh's lean kine.

That luckily the Directors discovered in time that quite anudder sort of cow was required.

That unfortunately the supply was not drawn from Australia, where milk-cows can be bought with a 'guarantee,' and also a pedigree, if insisted on, as long as that of the 'Laird of Cockpen.'

That 'Road-making to the Seaside' would seem to be a rather unrealizable sort of 'asset,' but it is no doubt some new sort of 'Milky way'—though not, I hope, leading to the 'Water Supply on the Farm,' in spite of these items being placed in juxtaposition in the account.

Mr Garft, in reply to his Lordship, said he did not ask for cows.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

### THE PAKHOI HOSPITAL.

To the Editor of the 'CHINA MAIL.'

Pakhoi, Dec. 1st, 1887.

Sir.—Will you allow me to acknowledge the following subscriptions through your paper?—

L. C. Hopkins, B.B.M. Act. Consul \$25.00

H. E. Siford ..... 25.00

R. H. Beauchamp ..... 25.00

E. F. Raper ..... 25.00

Wm. Bateman ..... 5.00

E. Fleet ..... 5.00

A. G. Goldsmith ..... 5.00

L. Hayter ..... 5.00

W. Brannon ..... 2.00

E. Swanstrum ..... 2.00

E. Wanderlach ..... 2.00

W. Heller ..... 2.00

Chin-shan-fu ..... 2.00

A. Cotton ..... 1.00

Hao Kuo Chang ..... 1.00

Chen Ying Tsun ..... 1.00

King King ..... 50

## DR. HOLMES' LATEST POEM.

Not ours to ask in freezing tones  
His race, his calling, or his creed;  
Each heart the tie of kinship owns  
When these are human veins that bleed.

Here stand the champions to defend,  
From every wound that flesh can heal;  
Horn acoine, patience, still, shall blend  
To save, to calm, to help, to heal.

Father of mercies! Weak and frail,  
Thy guiding hand Thy children seek;  
Let not the Great Physician fail  
To aid us in our holy task.

Angel of love, for every grief  
Its soothing balm thy grace brings,  
For every pang its healing balm,  
For homesick wands thy outspread wings.

Enough for those the pleading eye,  
The knitted brow of silent pain;  
They portals open to a sight  
Without the cloak of bolt or chain.

Who is our brother? He that lies  
Left at the wayside, bruised and sore;  
His need our open hand supplies,  
His welcome waits at our door.

Souls of all truth and love and light  
That warm and cheer our earthly home;  
Be ours to serve Thy will bright,  
Be thine the glory and the praise.

[Written for the dedication of the Holmes  
Hospital, Hudson, Wis.]

WHICH IS THE STRONGEST?

The Persian King sat on his throne;  
Around him lithe  
The lords of all his mighty zone,  
From India to the Nile,  
With gold and gems resplendent shone,  
And smiled to see him smile.

"Now tell me," said he, half in scorn,  
"Which is the strongest thing—  
Women or Wine, or Truth sky-born,  
Or Persia's mighty King?  
Who answers best, a purple vest  
Shall have and golden ring."

Then spoke the first and said: "Red wine  
Of all the strongest far.  
It fills the heart with joy divine;  
Life brightens like a star;  
The rich and poor embrace benign  
And all men brother are."

Then said the second, bowing low,  
"Earth's strongest is the King;  
He says, 'Go forth'; his armies go;  
They fear no living thing.  
They smite the foe with deadly blow,  
And home rich treasures bring."

Then said the third: "Woman of all  
Of these is strongest still;  
She rules the King within his hall,  
And has with each her will,  
What man most values, at her call  
He brings, her lap to fill.

"I saw a dame sitting fair  
Beside the King of the land;  
She plucked the crown from his dark hair;  
With air of mock command;  
Then placed it on her tresses rare,  
And slapped his meddling hand."

"Nor frowned the King, but only smiled,  
Submissive to her mind;  
Her caprice was a child.  
So always with mankind;  
No matter how untamed and wild,  
Women can tame and bind."

"But Truth is stronger still; its hand  
Reaches from Heaven above.  
It binds the ages with a band  
Of Wisdom and of Love.  
The earth stands still at its command,  
The sun and stars do move."

"Fine may exalt us to the skies,  
But then it bites sore;  
A woman's sweetest witcheries  
Will fado when youth is o'er;  
But truth eternal never dies,  
And gladdens more and more."

The Prince shouted, "Great is Truth,  
And mightiest over all!"  
Darius said, "Oh, Hebrew Youth,  
Stand first in court and hall.  
All things forsooth feel Thine fierce tooth,  
But Truth shall never fall!"

*Independent.*

THE STRANGE CASE OF JOHN  
BRIGGS.

BY E. A. CUSTELL.

Every man on the street said that if John Briggs had not made that big stake in C., H. & D., last spring, he might be living now, happy in the joys of a full and plenty, though somewhat problematical, existence. Their reasoning was based on the assertion that a cool 50,000 dollars had not dropped into his lap, he and his family would have ostentatiously boarded up the front door and have lived in the kitchen as heretofore during the heated term. Be that as it may, it is undeniably true that early in June Briggs hired a cottage on the shore just below Long Branch, where his landlord asserted that a mosquito could not live and malaria was unknown.

About the middle of the month the flight was safely accomplished; and from thenceforth Briggs rode daily to and from the city, while the little Briggses shoveled sand in each other's clothes through the day, and howled over the chafed spots through the night. It was a very pleasant life to Briggs, after the somewhat cooped-up existence in the summer past. To be sure the scenery from the front of the cottage was not especially grand. Indeed, it would have savored strongly of genuine monotony had such a thing been possible in that long-coveted atmosphere, to sit and look over a waste of sand dunes and scrubby under-brush. But the ocean was a never-ending delight to Briggs. Even his sleeping room fronted directly on the beach. This may partially explain the fact that while the faces of the Misses Briggs (18 and 20) and divers members of the numerous family, were covered with ugly red spots, Briggs, Mrs Briggs and John Briggs Jr., were entirely free from any such disfigurements. The cook, who slept in the extreme shore end of the house, was completely covered with the spots, and frequently threatened to give warning if the family did not move back to the city or take some measure to bar out the mosquitoes.

One stifling hot day, towards the end of June, Briggs stepped off the train in good spirits and waded through the sand to his cottage. A land breeze was blowing and had not been deeply absorbed in some stock calculations, he would have noticed that the air was clouded with swarms of mosquitoes. That evening life was burden to John Briggs. The rapturous pests swarmed all around the beach side of the house and settled in droves on his face and hands, and even bit through the stockings above his bare sleeves. During the night it was slap, slap, slap, first one room, then another, and when the family came together at breakfast they were a sight to behold. Briggs had to cut the children's meat and spread their bread, because the fingers were so swollen as to make it a physical impossibility to handle knife or fork.

On reflecting his experience to some scope, the North-of-Ireland man who said that a handful of 'elp is worth a cartload of p'nty' was a real philosopher. —*Lowell Courier.*

AN IMPORTANT DISCOVERY is announced in the "Paris Figaro," of a valuable remedy for nervous debility, physical exhaustion, and premature decay. The discovery was made by a missionary in Old Mexico; it availed him from a miserable existence and an early grave. We learn that the Rev. Joseph Holmes, Bloomsbury Mansions, Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C., will send the prescription, free of charge, on receipt of a self addressed stamped envelope.

On relating his experience to some scope,

friends that day, one of them kindly put him on to a scheme to rid himself of the pests. It was nothing more or less than to nail a thin-blanking box lid to the end of a stick and to pour into it a little kerosene. Then as the mosquito was roosting on the ceiling, all one had to do was to just clap the lid up and the 'skeeter' was non-existent.

Briggs lost no time in trying the plan, and it became a regular thing for him to go over the house as soon as it was dark, carrying his box and lid and preceded by one of the younger Briggses carrying a lamp. The mellow plunk of the tin lid, as it impinged on a mosquito, was as sweet music to Briggs' ears, and as the days went by his eyes grew brighter and his step quicker and firmer. In week or two he had ceased to spill the kerosene over himself and the furniture; great circles on freshly tinted ceilings became rare, and Briggs was complete master of the science.

Night after night the programme was carried out, and it soon became necessary to provide relays of junior Briggses to carry the lamp and keep up the count as the hunt became prolonged. Sundays Briggs spent the entire day in wandering around the house with eyes turned to the ceiling, and by the end of July his eagerness had increased so that he took a train for home an hour earlier every afternoon. But it soon became noticeable that although not a blossom would be on the ceiling when he went to bed, yet scarcely would he be down for a musical hymn was in the air as though the church and the organ were eager for his heart's blood.

Then Briggs discovered that the energy on the walls, where the colored paper made it next to impossible to see them. The next day a群 of paper hangers came down from town, and, after scraping all the paper off, gave a coating of white calcining to the walls. This made things easier, and thereafter the tin lid did duty on the ceiling and a slipper on the walls. Then it was that Briggs discovered that there was something more of his art to learn, for it was a slow mosquito that could not escape the slipper. Nine times out of ten, instead of finding a streak of blood after the blow, only the pristine whiteness of the wall was there. This was slow work, and Briggs lost so much sleep that he became haggard and pettish, and seemed so despondent that dark rumours were circulated on the street concerning his financial standing. Nevertheless was at hand.

One day he was sitting in his counting room restless and nervous, when the strange antics of the office boy attracted his attention. The youth had a broken rubber band, one end of which he deftly held between the thumb and finger of his right hand, while with his left hand he would draw the band to its utmost tension and then let it fly. This operation seemed to afford him intense satisfaction, and at the same time aroused Briggs' curiosity to the highest pitch. Stepping softly behind him, he saw the boy engaged in what is vulgarly termed 'snapping flies.' The boy was wonderfully expert, and as the supply of game dwindled, he would try some apparently impossible shots. Briggs watched the chaos with constantly increasing excitement, and, at the crowning shot, lost all control, and, snapping the unconscious boy between the shoulders, roared: "Good shot!" Then he drew himself up stiffly, and, without looking at the paralyzed urchin, stalked into his den. That afternoon old Simpkin called in reference to the sale of certain coal stock that looked a little shaky. He and Briggs talked earnestly for fully an hour, and the old man was about convinced that he would hang on a little longer, when he noticed a bright look on Briggs' face. The corners of his mouth were drawn firmly down; the cheek and chin lines had become rigid; and his eyes seemed fixed in vacuity. Slowly his left hand drew from a vest pocket a rubber band, and, as he reached and brought it into position, Simpkin saw the fixed look deepen to one of fierce delight. Snap went the band and Briggs thumped on the desk with a joyous shout. Simpkin got up and left, fully convinced that Briggs had lost his reason, and sold out the next day.

Now Briggs was happy. He soon became so expert that it was sure death for a mosquito to be seen in his house. To such an extent had his mania grown, that as the number of mosquitoes grew less and less, he pulled all of the screens out of the windows and kept lights burning all night. He was frequently to be seen sprawled flat on the floor under the bed in pursuit of a solitary insect, and night after night was passed almost without sleep. It was no wonder that his business fell into decay and his wife and family were heart-sick. The cook had left because Briggs insisted on exploring her room every night. And hard as it is to believe, it is a fact that this monomaniac actually had the cruelty to snap his death-dealing band on the cheek of his youngest boy. About this time the second girl left, on the ground that she couldn't stay where the master gave orders to another to sleep where he chose. The boy was particularly refused any food, until he became so weak that he could hardly totter. Still he had left because Briggs insisted on exploring her room every night. And hard as it is to believe, it is a fact that this monomaniac actually had the cruelty to snap his death-dealing band on the cheek of his youngest boy. About this time the second girl left, on the ground that she couldn't stay where the master gave orders to another to sleep where he chose. The boy was particularly refused any food, until he became so weak that he could hardly totter. Still he had left because Briggs insisted on exploring her room every night. And hard as it is to believe, it is a fact that this monomaniac actually had the cruelty to snap his death-dealing band on the cheek of his youngest boy. About this time the second girl left, on the ground that she couldn't stay where the master gave orders to another to sleep where he chose. The boy was particularly refused any food, until he became so weak that he could hardly totter. Still he had left because Briggs insisted on exploring her room every night. And hard as it is to believe, it is a fact that this monomaniac actually had the cruelty to snap his death-dealing band on the cheek of his youngest boy. About this time the second girl left, on the ground that she couldn't stay where the master gave orders to another to sleep where he chose. The boy was particularly refused any food, until he became so weak that he could hardly totter. Still he had left because Briggs insisted on exploring her room every night. And hard as it is to believe, it is a fact that this monomaniac actually had the cruelty to snap his death-dealing band on the cheek of his youngest boy. About this time the second girl left, on the ground that she couldn't stay where the master gave orders to another to sleep where he chose. The boy was particularly refused any food, until he became so weak that he could hardly totter. Still he had left because Briggs insisted on exploring her room every night. And hard as it is to believe, it is a fact that this monomaniac actually had the cruelty to snap his death-dealing band on the cheek of his youngest boy. About this time the second girl left, on the ground that she couldn't stay where the master gave orders to another to sleep where he chose. The boy was particularly refused any food, until he became so weak that he could hardly totter. Still he had left because Briggs insisted on exploring her room every night. And hard as it is to believe, it is a fact that this monomaniac actually had the cruelty to snap his death-dealing band on the cheek of his youngest boy. About this time the second girl left, on the ground that she couldn't stay where the master gave orders to another to sleep where he chose. The boy was particularly refused any food, until he became so weak that he could hardly totter. Still he had left because Briggs insisted on exploring her room every night. And hard as it is to believe, it is a fact that this monomaniac actually had the cruelty to snap his death-dealing band on the cheek of his youngest boy. About this time the second girl left, on the ground that she couldn't stay where the master gave orders to another to sleep where he chose. The boy was particularly refused any food, until he became so weak that he could hardly totter. Still he had left because Briggs insisted on exploring her room every night. And hard as it is to believe, it is a fact that this monomaniac actually had the cruelty to snap his death-dealing band on the cheek of his youngest boy. About this time the second girl left, on the ground that she couldn't stay where the master gave orders to another to sleep where he chose. The boy was particularly refused any food, until he became so weak that he could hardly totter. Still he had left because Briggs insisted on exploring her room every night. And hard as it is to believe, it is a fact that this monomaniac actually had the cruelty to snap his death-dealing band on the cheek of his youngest boy. About this time the second girl left, on the ground that she couldn't stay where the master gave orders to another to sleep where he chose. The boy was particularly refused any food, until he became so weak that he could hardly totter. Still he had left because Briggs insisted on exploring her room every night. And hard as it is to believe, it is a fact that this monomaniac actually had the cruelty to snap his death-dealing band on the cheek of his youngest boy. About this time the second girl left, on the ground that she couldn't stay where the master gave orders to another to sleep where he chose. The boy was particularly refused any food, until he became so weak that he could hardly totter. Still he had left because Briggs insisted on exploring her room every night. And hard as it is to believe, it is a fact that this monomaniac actually had the cruelty to snap his death-dealing band on the cheek of his youngest boy. About this time the second girl left, on the ground that she couldn't stay where the master gave orders to another to sleep where he chose. The boy was particularly refused any food, until he became so weak that he could hardly totter. Still he had left because Briggs insisted on exploring her room every night. And hard as it is to believe, it is a fact that this monomaniac actually had the cruelty to snap his death-dealing band on the cheek of his youngest boy. About this time the second girl left, on the ground that she couldn't stay where the master gave orders to another to sleep where he chose. The boy was particularly refused any food, until he became so weak that he could hardly totter. Still he had left because Briggs insisted on exploring her room every night. And hard as it is to believe, it is a fact that this monomaniac actually had the cruelty to snap his death-dealing band on the cheek of his youngest boy. About this time the second girl left, on the ground that she couldn't stay where the master gave orders to another to sleep where he chose. The boy was particularly refused any food, until he became so weak that he could hardly totter. Still he had left because Briggs insisted on exploring her room every night. And hard as it is to believe, it is a fact that this monomaniac actually had the cruelty to snap his death-dealing band on the cheek of his youngest boy. About this time the second girl left, on the ground that she couldn't stay where the master gave orders to another to sleep where he chose. The boy was particularly refused any food, until he became so weak that he could hardly totter. Still he had left because Briggs insisted on exploring her room every night. And hard as it is to believe, it is a fact that this monomaniac actually had the cruelty to snap his death-dealing band on the cheek of his youngest boy. About this time the second girl left, on the ground that she couldn't stay where the master gave orders to another to sleep where he chose. The boy was particularly refused any food, until he became so weak that he could hardly totter. Still he had left because Briggs insisted on exploring her room every night. And hard as it is to believe, it is a fact that this monomaniac actually had the cruelty to snap his death-dealing band on the cheek of his youngest boy. About this time the second girl left, on the ground that she couldn't stay where the master gave orders to another to sleep where he chose. The boy was particularly refused any food, until he became so weak that he could hardly totter. Still he had left because Briggs insisted on exploring her room every night. And hard as it is to believe, it is a fact that this monomaniac actually had the cruelty to snap his death-dealing band on the cheek of his youngest boy. About this time the second girl left, on the ground that she couldn't stay where the master gave orders to another to sleep where he chose. The boy was particularly refused any food, until he became so weak that he could hardly totter. Still he had left because Briggs insisted on exploring her room every night. And hard as it is to believe, it is a fact that this monomaniac actually had the cruelty to snap his death-dealing band on the cheek of his youngest boy. About this time the second girl left, on the ground that she couldn't stay where the master gave orders to another to sleep where he chose. The boy was particularly refused any food, until he became so weak that he could hardly totter. Still he had left because Briggs insisted on exploring her room every night. And hard as it is to believe, it is a fact that this monomaniac actually had the cruelty to snap his death-dealing band on the cheek of his youngest boy. About this time the second girl left, on the ground that she couldn't stay where the master gave orders to another to sleep where he chose. The boy was particularly refused any food, until he became so weak that he could hardly totter. Still he had left because Briggs insisted on exploring her room every night. And hard as it is to believe, it is a fact that this monomaniac actually had the cruelty to snap his death-dealing band on the cheek of his youngest boy. About this time the second girl left, on the ground that she couldn't stay where the master gave orders to another to sleep where he chose. The boy was particularly refused any food, until he became so weak that he could hardly totter. Still he had left because Briggs insisted on exploring her room every night. And hard as it is to believe, it is a fact that this monomaniac actually had the cruelty to snap his death-dealing band on the cheek of his youngest boy. About this time the second girl left, on the ground that she couldn't stay where the master gave orders to another to sleep where he chose. The boy was particularly refused any food, until he became so weak that he could hardly totter. Still he had left because Briggs insisted on exploring her room every night. And hard as it is to believe, it is a fact that this monomaniac actually had the cruelty to snap his death-dealing band on the cheek of his youngest boy. About this time the second girl left, on the ground that she couldn't stay where the master gave orders to another to sleep where he chose. The boy was particularly refused any food, until he became so weak that he could hardly totter. Still he had left because Briggs insisted on exploring her room every night. And hard as it is to believe, it is a fact that this monomaniac actually had the cruelty to snap his death-dealing band on the cheek of his youngest boy. About this time the second girl left, on the ground that she couldn't stay where the master gave orders to another to sleep where he chose. The boy was particularly refused any food, until he became so weak that he could hardly totter. Still he had left because Briggs insisted on exploring her room every night. And hard as it is to believe, it is a fact that this monomaniac actually had the cruelty to snap his death-dealing band on the cheek of his youngest boy. About this time the second girl left, on the ground that she couldn't stay where the master gave orders to another to sleep where he chose. The boy was particularly refused any food, until he became so weak that he could hardly totter. Still he had left because Briggs insisted on exploring her room every night. And hard as it is to believe, it is a fact that this monomaniac actually had the cruelty to snap his death-dealing band on the cheek of his youngest boy. About this time the second girl left, on the ground that she couldn't stay where the master gave orders to another to sleep where he chose. The boy was particularly refused any food, until he became so weak that he could hardly totter. Still he had left because Briggs insisted on exploring her room every night. And hard as it is to believe, it is a fact that this monomaniac actually had the cruelty to snap his death-dealing band on the cheek of his youngest boy. About this time the second girl left, on the ground that she couldn't stay where the master gave orders to another to sleep where he chose. The boy was particularly refused any food, until he became so weak that he could hardly totter. Still he had left because Briggs insisted on exploring her room every night. And hard as it is to believe, it is a fact that this monomaniac actually had the cruelty to snap his death-dealing band on the cheek of his youngest boy. About this time the second girl left, on the ground that she couldn't stay where the master gave orders to another to sleep where he chose. The boy was particularly refused any food, until he became so weak that he could hardly totter. Still he had left because Briggs insisted on exploring her room every night. And hard as it is to believe, it is a fact that this monomaniac actually had the cruelty to snap his death-dealing band on the cheek of his youngest boy. About this time the second girl left, on the ground that she couldn't stay where the master gave orders to another to sleep where he chose. The boy was particularly refused any food, until he became so weak that he could hardly totter. Still he had left because Briggs insisted on exploring her room every night. And hard as it is to believe, it is a fact that this monomaniac actually had the cruelty to snap his death-dealing band on the cheek of his youngest boy. About this time the second girl left, on the ground that she couldn't stay where the master gave orders to another to sleep where he chose. The boy was particularly refused any food, until he became so weak that he could hardly totter. Still he had left because Briggs insisted on exploring her room every night. And hard as it is to believe, it is a fact that this monomaniac actually had the cruelty to snap his death-dealing band on the cheek of his youngest boy. About this time the second girl left, on the ground that she couldn't stay where the master gave orders to another to sleep where he chose. The boy was particularly refused any food, until he became so weak that he could hardly totter. Still he had left because Briggs insisted on exploring her room every night. And hard as it is to believe, it is a fact that this monomaniac actually had the cruelty to snap his death-dealing band on the cheek of his youngest boy. About this time the second girl left, on the ground that she couldn't stay where the master gave orders to another to sleep where he chose. The boy was particularly refused any food, until he became so weak that he could hardly totter. Still he had left because Briggs insisted on exploring her room every night. And hard as it is to believe, it is a fact that this monomaniac actually had the cruelty to snap his death-dealing band on the cheek of his youngest boy. About this time the second girl left, on the ground that she couldn't stay where the master gave orders to another to sleep where he chose. The boy was particularly refused any food, until he became so weak that he could hardly totter. Still he had left because Briggs insisted on exploring her room every night. And hard as it is to believe, it is a fact that this monomaniac actually had the cruelty to snap his death-dealing band on the cheek of his youngest boy. About this time the second girl left, on the ground that she couldn't stay where the master gave orders to another to sleep where he chose. The boy was particularly refused any food, until he became so weak that he could hardly totter. Still he had left because Briggs insisted on exploring her room every night. And hard as it is to believe, it is a fact that this monomaniac actually had the cruelty to snap his death-dealing band on the cheek of his youngest boy. About this time the second girl left, on the ground that she couldn't stay where the master gave orders to another to sleep where he chose. The boy was particularly refused any food, until he became so weak that he could hardly totter. Still he had left because Briggs insisted on exploring her room every night. And hard as it is to believe, it is a fact that this monomaniac actually had the cruelty to snap his death-dealing band on the cheek of his youngest boy. About this time the second girl left, on the ground that she couldn't stay where the master gave orders to another to sleep where he chose. The boy was particularly refused any food, until he became so weak that he could hardly totter. Still he had left because Briggs insisted on exploring her room every night. And hard as it is to believe, it is a fact that this monomaniac actually had the cruelty to snap his death-dealing band on the cheek of his youngest boy. About this time the second girl left, on the ground that she couldn't stay where the master gave orders to another to sleep where he chose. The boy was particularly refused any food, until he became so weak that he could hardly totter. Still he had left because Briggs insisted on exploring her room every night. And hard as it is to believe, it is a fact that this monomaniac actually had the cruelty to snap his death-dealing band on the cheek of his youngest boy. About this time the second girl left, on the ground that she couldn't stay where the master gave orders to another to sleep where he chose. The boy was particularly refused any food, until he became so weak that he could hardly totter. Still he had left because Briggs insisted on exploring her room every night. And hard as it is to believe, it is a fact that this monomaniac actually had the cruelty to snap his death-dealing band on the cheek of his youngest boy. About this time the second girl left, on the ground that she couldn't stay where the master gave orders to another to sleep where he chose. The boy was particularly refused any food, until he became so weak that he could hardly totter. Still he had left because Briggs insisted on exploring her room every night. And hard as it is to believe, it is a fact that this monomaniac actually had the cruelty to snap his death-dealing band on the cheek of his youngest boy. About this time the second girl left, on the ground that she couldn't stay where the master gave orders to another